implementation of recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission

2784. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of Justice Jaswant Singh Commission;

(b) what action Government have initiated so far on each of the recommendations; and

(c) by when each of these recommendations are likely to be implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Jaswant Singh Commission recommended establishment of benches of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras High Courts at Agra, Raipur and Madurai respectively. The Commission also made general recommendations on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in the matter of establishing High Court benches. Specific recommendations of the commission regarding the three High Court were reffered to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for views/comments in consultation with the respective Chief Justice of that High Court. The general recommendations of the Commission were sent to all the State Governments for information and guidance. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have recommended implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. However the respective High Courts have n6t given their consent yet. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not sent any proposal, in consultation with the High Court, in this regard. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate by when the recommendations of the Commission will be implemented.

Projects/Schemes for Generating Non-Conventional Energy

2785. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 747 of 16th March, 1995 and state:

(a) what are the details of all the major projects/schemes being implemented in the country for generating non-conventional energy, State-wise;

(b) the total non-conventional energy/ power generated during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the targets fixed for such power generation during the year 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing wide ranging programmes, throughout the country, for utilising Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The main programmes of the Ministry relates to meeting Rural energy needs, utilisation of Solar energy, generation of power from non-conventional energy sources, energy from Urban, Industrial and Municipal Wastes and development of New Technologies. The major programmes/ schemes undertaken in these areas are given in Statement-I (See below)

(b) The total installed capacity under various power generation programmes from Non-Conventional energy Sources, in last three years, state-wise is given in Statement-II *(See* below). The estimated generation of electricity in last three years (1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94) from wind, solar small hydro and biomass based co-generation has been of the order of 1730 million KWh.

(c) The targets fixed for power generation programmes during the current year (1994-95) are given in *Statement-Ill.*

Statement-I

Major Programmes/Schemes undertaken under New Technologies

1. National Programme on Improved Chulhas.
2. National Project on Bioges Development.
3. Biomass production, conversion & utilisation programme.
4. Animal Energy Programme.
5. Integrated Rural energy Programme.
6. Solar Thermal Programme.
7. Solar Photovoltaic Programme
8. Wind Power Programme
9. Small-Hydro power development programme.
10. Biomass based power generation.
11. Energy from Urban, Industrial & Municipal wastes.
12. New Technologies including Hydrogen, Chemical Sources, Geo-Thermal, Alternate, Fuel, Ocean Energy.

Statement II

The Total installed capacity under various power generation programmes from Non-Conventional Energy Sources, in last three years, Statewise

s. No.	State/UT	Wing (MW)	Small Hydro (MW)	Cogeneration (MW)	Gasifiers (KW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.55	6.01		60.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		19.15		10.00
3.	Assam		2.00		
4.	Bihar		—		
5.	Goa		—		3.00
6.	Gujarat	26.77	2.00		186.00
7.	Haryana		0.20		17.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh		9.17		2.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		2.31		4.00
10.	Karnataka		3.35		468.00
11.	Kerala		0.02		6.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.59	1.20		126.00
13.	Maharashtra	1.10	3.56		305.00
14.	Manipur		2.70		
15.	Meghalaya		1.51		
16.	Mizoram		3.36		
17.	Nagaland		3.17		
18.	Orissa		1.15		15.00
19.	Punjab		3.90	10.00	56.00
20.	Rajasthan		2.02		24.00
21.	Sikkim		6.90		
22.	Tamil Nadu	83.84	4.75	6.00	58.00
23.	Tripura		1.01		
24.	Uttar Pradesh		23.38		34.00
25.	West Bengal		7.46		

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands				17.00
27.	Delhi				16.00
28.	BAIF				58.00
29.	Lakshedweep				

Statement III

Targets fixed for Power Generation Programme during the year 1994-95

Sl. No.	Programme	Units	Targets (1994-95)
1.	Wind Power	MW	10
2.	Small Hydro Power	MW	25
3.	Biomass based Co-generation	MW	30
4.	Biomass Combustion	MW	10
5.	Biomass Gasifer based power	MW	0.5
6.	Biomass Stand-alone Gasifiers	MW	5
7.	Grid connected SPV Power	MW	0.2
8.	SPV Power Plants (Small)	KW	100
9.	Wind battery chargers	KW	30

जल-विद्युत उत्पादन

2786. श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषत: देश के पश्चिमोत्तर क्षेत्र में फैली लगभग 3,200 किलोमीटर लम्बी हिमालय पर्वतमाला में विद्यमान असंख्य जल प्रपातों में 10,000 मेगावाट जल-विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षमता में से इस समय केवल 114 मेगावाट विद्युत का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो दिसंबर 1994 के अंत तक इस स्रोत से विद्युत का कितना उत्पादन किया गया था;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस संभावित उपलब्ध क्षमता के उपयोग हेतु कोई समयबद्ध योजना तैयार की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की विस्तृत रूप-रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण है?

अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण कुमार): (क) और (ख) मोटे अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में लगभग 10,000 मेगा० की लघुपन बिजली परियोजनाओं की संभाव्यता है। हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में संभाव्यता का ठीक-ठीक पता लगाने के लिए अभी विस्तृत अध्ययन किए जाने हैं।

(ग) और (घ) इस समय 3 मेगा० क्षमता तक की लघुपन बिजली परियोजनाओं की क्षमता 114 मेगा० है;

(ङ) और (च) देश के हिमालयी और उप-हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में लघु पन बिजली संसाधनों के इष्टतम विकास और उपयोग के कार्य में सरकार की सहायता के लिए बनाई गई यू एन डी पी/जीईएफ तकनीकी परियोजना शुरू की गई है। इस परियोजना को 42 महीनों में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और इसमें 7.5 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की यूएनडीपी सहायता और